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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1902.

A CONVERT TO ANARCHY.

The New York Sun, on Friday of last week contained the following statement:

"Wall Street shivered yesterday. J. W. Yerkes, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was responsible for the shiver and it resulted in lower prices all around in the stock market."

"In brief, the Internal Revenue Bureau has sent a man into Wall Street to demand of brokers and other borrowers of money a list of the stocks hypothecated by them for loans since July 1, 1901, so that the government may collect on all 'evidence of stock delivered as security for the future payment of money' the war tax of two cents on each \$100 of par value of the stock."

Translated into non-Wall Street language, this means that the speculative denizens of that thoroughfare do not intend to pay the tax which the law imposes on them in the prosecution of their business. If further evidence of this fact is needed, it may be found in the interviews detailed in the subsequent part of the statement referred to, in which various gentlemen, who in 1896 and later were found in "upholding the honor of the government," politely but firmly announce their intention of not bearing the tax which that same government has laid upon them for its support. Said Mr. Nash, president of the Corn Exchange Bank, and chairman of the Clearing House Committee, referring to Commissioner Yerkes: "One man should not be allowed to be in a position to disturb the business of the country. . . ."

It seems to me it is a very unnecessary agitation of this subject." And Mr. Keppler, president of the New York Stock Exchange, said: "I believe that Commissioner Yerkes will not at this time insist upon the enforcement of his opinion, but that he will in all probability afford us an opportunity to present statements and arguments bearing on the subject. . . . It seems incredible that either Commissioner Yerkes or any other one man could care to take the responsibility of disturbing the entire business of the country by an attempted enforcement of his opinion;" and he added a threatened resort to the usual resource of this class of patriots: "I suppose the matter will come into the courts at once, and I do not think that when it comes to the courts the Commissioner will be sustained." Russell Sage was of the same declining mood as to this branch of "upholding the honor of the nation." Said he: "It is a hurtful thing to both Wall Street and the government. It will drive away business." Some one, vaguely designated as "a prominent Wall Street man," gave it as his opinion that, if the law should be enforced there as it must be elsewhere, "money market conditions everywhere would be disorganized."

This is a singular condition of things, taken altogether. In regard to the which we wish to remark: By the same law which these "upholders of the nation's honor" are saying they will not obey, there is laid a tax on tea of ten cents a pound, which the consumer must pay, or he drinks no tea, every time. By the same law also, until that part of it was repealed last summer, there was laid a tax upon a multitude of articles of daily and hourly use by the people—some things of luxury, but mostly of necessity—such as medicines, notes, receipts, and the like. These imposts were collected, rigorously and remorselessly, in every instance. Those who paid them were in no shape to have their payments "come into the courts." The man who bought a box of pills had to pay the duty levied upon it, or else go pillless and bilious away. The drug-gist did not allow him "an opportunity to present statements and arguments." The man who mortgaged his farm had to affix the stamps, or his mortgage was not recorded and would have been invalid. The courts would have been no refuge for him, or, if he had asked their aid, does any one for a

moment suppose that in his contention he would have been "sustained?"

It seems, however, that a different rule obtains when Wall Street is reached. It appears that up to this time no attempt hitherto has been made to compel obedience to the law in that favored resort; and now when some freak officer takes into his head the strange notion that law can be there enforced, the "upholders of the honor of the government" "shiver," and in the intervals between rigors declare with one accord that they will not obey it, and that the courts will assist them in resisting and defying it.

It but exemplifies what we have had occasion often to say,—that the interests represented in the foregoing statement are not law-abiding when ever the law interferes with their predatory instincts and appetites. They are constantly demanding and receiving the protection and interference of the government on their own behalf, and yet refuse to bear anything like their equitable and just share of its burdens. At the same time they are claiming to have a monopoly of law-abidingness and are quick to denounce and abuse those who differ with them on any political or economical question as anarchists.

A few years ago Congress passed a law providing for a very moderate income tax. Experience in the best regulated governments abroad had, it was claimed, proved this form of taxation to be equitable, in that it was imposed on the surplus of fortunes, rather than on the necessities of life; that it was the most economical and honest of collection, because it was direct and passed through fewest hands. These people, who then as now assumed that they were the only ones who respected law and revered courts, and who were without end lecturing others as law-breakers and anarchists, made it at once plain that they intended to obey the law just as long as obedience suited their purposes,—not a moment longer. They did then just what Mr. Keppler proposes to do now,—bring the matter "into the courts at once." And when they had thus succeeded, by ways which have never yet satisfied the conscience of the people, in emasculating the law, and when later a political party declared its advocacy of a like law which should nevertheless be free from the infirmity which the court professed to find in the former one, all of its six and a half millions of voters were branded as anarchists, in the most abusive and intemperate way. And now,—years afterwards, when we have a law which they have defied for almost four years, and an attempt is made to enforce it, these people "shiver." Do they "shiver" when some faithless bank cashier, who has been following their methods until he is fleeced, hears the penitentiary doors close on him? Do they "shiver" when some man more unfortunate still in pursuing their calling, is bundled off to the almshouse, or ends his career by suicide, and the verdict is "lost his fortune in margins?"

And yet these "shivering" people are the ones who dominate our policy in government and shape our economic and industrial legislation. Not a law of importance is passed on these subjects without their consent. But when they are asked to obey a very simple law, they want to "present statements and arguments," say that it will "drive away business," and wind up by threatening to go into those harbors of refuge against shouldering their share of the public burdens,—the courts.

Another thing,—very strange too, is revealed by this "shivering" fit. These people who are the subject of the "rigor" fought a campaign a few years ago in which they championed a certain financial policy for the government. They won, and ever since then they have had their own way in framing legislation to the same end. They have assured the world, a thousand times over, that, owing to their efforts, the country was not only safe from the revolutionary plots of folks who were anarchists—that is, defiers of law,—but was fixed on a financial foundation as firm as the everlasting hills. Well, see what happens! The other day a few paltry tax-gatherers, internal revenue men, come into their street and ask them to pay what little they owe the government by way of stamp duties, at the beggarly rate of only two cents to the hundred dollars of the stakes put up; and lo! there is a panic, and we are assured that all hands "shivered;" that it "resulted in lower prices all around in the stock market;" that it all was "disturbing the entire business of the country;" that "money conditions everywhere would be disorganized;" that it was "a hurtful thing to . . . the government," and so on for quantity.

As Artemus Ward used to say, "why is this thus?" Why are these men, who are calling other men anarchists and pessimists for so much as asking for new laws, and who pose as the financial pillars of the world, so swift

MILWAUKEE PEOPLE

Could Hardly Believe It. A Prominent Woman Saved From Death by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suppose a large number of people who read of my remarkable cure will hardly believe it; had I not experienced it myself, I know that I should not."



MRS. SADIE E. KOCH. "I suffered for months with troubles peculiar to women which gradually broke down my health and my very life. I was nearly insane with pain at times, and no human skill I consulted in Milwaukee could bring me relief."

"My attention was called to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; the first bottle brought relief, and the second bottle an absolute cure. I could not believe it myself, but blessed fact, I have now been well for a year, enjoy the best of health, and cannot in words express my gratitude. Sincerely yours, SADIE E. KOCH, 124 10th St., Milwaukee, Wis."—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Such unquestionable testimony proves the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound over diseases of women.

Women should remember that they are privileged to consult Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., about their illness, entirely free.

to disobey and defy law, and to predict disaster and mere ruin to the business interests of the country unless they are permitted to evade it?

This is why. The entire class of people who own that particular form of property upon which Mr. Commissioner Yerkes is attempting to enforce a lawfully imposed tax, do not mean to, and will not, be taxed upon it. And when one reflects upon the magnitude of such interests, and their penetration into every form of business activity, and sets the situation over against that of small holdings of tangible property, which are universally reached and made to pay, and then adds the thought that about 95 per cent of the personal property of the country escapes taxation altogether, he is forced to the conclusion that a tax upon the latter is a tax upon honesty. If the single tax, in any form, is brought about in this country, it will be through this state of facts, and sheer despair at the ghastly failure of other modes of taxation, and the wholesale debauchery of the public conscience as a consequence, may drive the people to it.

The Wall Street "shivering" of last week is an object lesson in that direction.

It requires very little imagination to foresee how the cartoonists will be picturing Prince Henry when he bids adieu to the hospitable shores, upon the

A COFFEE SWORD.

The Old Things Would "Bob Up."

Coffee puts its sword into people first one place and then another. You may depend upon it, if you are a coffee drinker, and have ailments in some of the organs of the body, that coffee is doing its work. You may prove whether it is or not by leaving it off for ten days or two weeks, although it often takes from nine months to two years to recover from its effects.

Mr. J. W. Ashby, Mt. Airy, N. C., says: "I was a coffee drinker for 25 years. About three years ago I suffered greatly with pains in the region of my heart and the pit of my stomach. These pains appeared about the same time each day."

I wondered if coffee might not be the fault so began the test of leaving off coffee. The pains ceased, but when I began to use coffee again the same old pains would "bob up." I have now been using Postum for some time, in place of coffee and am entirely cured of the old neuralgia of the stomach and heart. Respectfully,

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"Get Up Steam"

Increase your

ENERGY, VIGOR,

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Celery

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It promotes health, creates

appetite, helps digestion, re-

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At drugists or by mail.

WRIGHT MEDICAL CO.,

Columbus, Ohio.

conclusion of his visit here. It is to be expected that the Kaiser's brother will be done a great injustice then and during his stay here, by the picture makers. He can be relied upon to hold his own with any of his entertainers in the acceptance of hospitalities and to remain most strictly within the bounds of discretion at all times.

A Philadelphia judge has decided that it is a man's right to commit suicide if he so desires. While attempts to punish men—or women—for attempts to end their lives, are rare, the number of such cases will probably not be decreased by this decision, nor will humanity be the more prone to seek to end their troubles by self destruction by reason thereof.

The approach of the anniversary of the birthday of Washington makes it reasonably certain that sometime this week some iconoclast will declare that the hatchet and cherry tree story is mythical. In which respect the narrative may be said to bear a close resemblance to the tradition of Akron's clean streets.

INDIGESTION.

Is the cause of more discomfort than any other ailment. If you eat the things that you want, and that are good for you, you are distressed. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will make your digestion perfect, prevent Dyspepsia and its attendant disagreeable symptoms. You can safely eat anything, at any time, if you take one of these Tablets afterward. Sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee. 25 cents. Money refunded if you are not satisfied. Send to us for a free sample. W. H. Hooker & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Human Bros., J. M. Laffer and John Lamparter & Co.

DEAD CATS

Carried Around by School Children.

"The school children have been lugging around a couple of dead cats out in South Akron," reported Mr. Pliske at Council meeting Monday evening, and he added that a dead dog had also been noticed in the neighborhood. The matter was referred to the Health Officer.

Solicitor Esgate stated that if Perkins st. were extended from Summit through to Main the cost would have to be paid from the general fund. The cost of making this improvement is estimated at approximately \$25,000, which sum is not now in the general fund, and the matter of extending Perkins st. will not be taken up for some time yet.

The Street committee reported favorably to changing the name of Diag. onal Road to Sandusky st. This thoroughfare runs from Perkins Hill to Sherbondy Hill. The Street committee also reported favorably to improvement of Charlotte st.

They Never Fail.

A Gentle Stimulant

of a beneficial nature for the heart is necessary for the cure of Headache, Neuralgia, etc.

Clinic

Headache Wafers

are positively harmless, easily taken, do not depress and cause no ill after effects.

A True Heart Tonic.

CLINIC PHARMACAL CO.,

TORONTO, ONT.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 10 cts.

WISE and

Otherwise.

St. Patrick's day in less than a month.

It was all a horrible mistake. Gen. Dick voted for the oleo bill.

From what Mr. Walker says, there must be something wrong with the city water.

As to adjectives and similes, Mr. Gauthier is well equipped for discussion of the water question.

Quite a few policemen are still interested in knowing what goes on the records of the Board, day by day.

Uncle Joe Kendall need not worry. Council has already started out to "take it back."

On the other hand, man is safe from the housecleaning wreckers so long as this weather lasts.

Easter eggs, this year, will be a luxury for the opulent alone, if the high prices continue.

On the other hand, man is safe from the house cleaning wreckers so long as this weather lasts.

No public building in the down town district of Akron bore a flag on Lincoln's birthday. Will the same condition obtain, Feb. 22.

The smile of a lady isn't always because she is struck with her admirer's beauty. It may mean more than 10 columns of denunciation.

Prince Henry will reach Ohio, March 2, and it ought to be easy to persuade him to stay over for the opening of the Colonial, March 3.

Probably the least that could be said of the Board of City Commissioners as a Court is that it acts promptly after it gets started.

It may come to such a pass that china eggs will be colored at Easter, and the same crop be saved and used again, year after year.

In view of the fact that Gen. Dick will invade Geauga county to make an address Saturday night, word will be sent in advance that he voted for the increase tax on oleo.

It is predicted that the egg-rolling at the National capital, which has been feature of Washington for many years, will be conspicuous by its absence this Easter.

As a discoverer, Councilman Pliske is getting up quite a reputation. One night he reports a find of \$1,500 in Grant st., and the next night he has something to say about a dead dog spotted somewhere else.

Santos Dumont has apparently more lives than a cat. He has fallen from great heights, been nearly drowned, smothered or burned to death, but he emerges from each disaster with a courage undiminished and a purpose fixed as ever.

All girls should learn to cook. Had the Toledo dressmaker who made a fortune in the Klondike not been mistress of this useful and pleasing art she would probably still be industriously plying the needle instead of wearing diamonds and eating eggs at 75 cents a dozen.

"We take the position that the time has not yet come for making this improvement," remarked City Commissioner McMillen.

"That is, you take the position that there is no money in the fund," replied Councilman Winum.

Lots of funny little things like this are said at Council meetings.

As a philosopher, Mr. Walker is fast finding his way out of the amateur class. He stated to Council Monday night that an expert chemist had examined a number of boilers in Akron and reported that they were being steadily ruined by the use of city water. And following up this statement Mr. Walker asked, "If the water we're using is so dangerous to boilers, what on earth is going to become of our stomachs?"

Dr. Milton B. Pratt, pastor of the First M. E. church, was the principal orator at the Lincoln Day celebration given at Mt. Union college last Wednesday. He talked for an hour and fifty minutes, giving his famous lecture on Lincoln, to an audience composed of students, faculty, trustees and neighboring clergymen. After the celebration a banquet was held, and it seems that one Colonel Butler, a railway man, carried off honors as a story teller. One of his stories related to a negro convention in Washington. As soon as the convention was called to order, one of the delegates at the rear of the room arose and asked: "Mistah Cha'man, would a moshun

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Makes Nerve Fibre and Nerve Force, Cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and Gives Tone to Every Function of the Body.

"As a medicine for doing immediate and effective work in sickness, resulting from impaired nerves and impure blood my family considers your Paine's Celery Compound without a peer." "It strengthens and gives tone to the system." "It has saved many a doctor's bill."

So writes J. J. Donahue, Chief of Police of Omaha, to the proprietors of the never failing remedy Celery Compound makes nerve fibre and nerve force, and imparts true health to body and brain. It is the only known positive cure for nervous prostration, resulting from business responsibilities, irregular habits and overwork.

Paine's Celery Compound is the one great remedy for dyspepsia and weak nerves. Dyspepsia is caused by acute inflammation of the nerves centered about the stomach. Palpitation of the heart, dizziness, cardialgia and distention of the stomach are common in dyspepsia. Laugher and irresistible drowsiness are certain symptoms.

Paine's Celery Compound keeps the muscular walls of the stomach in vigorous action until the process of digestion is made complete. It restores energy, gives renewed vigor to all affected parts, checks dizziness and allays heartburn. It is a safe and reliable cure for nervous dyspepsia.

Paine's Celery Compound will build up weakened and inflamed nerves, keep the stomach, liver and kidneys in healthy action, and make mind and body healthy. It is the greatest reconstructant of the nervous system known to medical science. It permanently cures nervous exhaustion. It is particularly efficacious in all cases where the afflicted are "worn out" and "run down."

If you have the first symptom of failing health, if you are conscious that something is wrong, that you lack strength, if the buoyant feeling of perfect health does not return after each night's sleep, it is time to give the nerves and blood the food that Nature requires. Paine's Celery Compound is rightly called Nature's medicine. Medical science has failed to produce its equal as a nerve tonic and vitalizer. It purifies the blood,



restores to healthy action every function remedies depression and languor, strengthens the kidneys to perform properly their work, allays indigestion and gives tone to the whole system.

The remarkable increase in the demand for Paine's Celery Compound in the last few years is due to the one fact that every person who has ever tried a single bottle of this greatest of restoratives has found that the remedy accomplishes what no other remedy does. It accomplishes all that is claimed for it. A sample trial will convince the reader.

he'n order?" He was told to go ahead, whereupon he said: "I would move dat de janitah lowah de windows—one ob de bredren hav' drew his boots."

SQUIRE HOFFMAN'S MUSTARD PLASTER.

"No," said Justice P. H. Hoffman, while swapping yarns with some friends in his office the other day, "I have never been chased by a grizzly. I have never looked into the gleaming, yellow eyes of a panther about to spring, my blood has never danced to the war-song of the Apache, but I once had a harrowing experience, nevertheless."

Seeing that the Squire was warming to his theme and waxing eloquent, his auditors lighted their cigars, and settled down to the enjoyment of the tale.

"It was this way," continued the narrator, when all was quiet again: "I had been suffering considerably from sciatica and it finally got so bad I went to a physician. He told me about the best thing I could do would be to put a mustard plaster on my side. 'Leave it on,' said he, 'until you commence to feel good and warm.'"

"Well, I was ignorant of the first principles of the art of making mustard plasters. The doctor, however, told me the ingredients to use and also gave me the proper proportions. I went back to the hotel where I was staying, secured the necessary materials and after carefully mixing, spread the preparation in generous quantities on a linen cloth about a foot square. I have since learned that in preparing a mustard plaster, the mustard is placed between linen cloths. This, however, I did not know on the momentous occasion of which I speak, hence the story."

"My plaster prepared, with great care and precision I placed it, mustard side down, on the bare flesh. Then I went to bed, covered up, and awaited developments. Soon a delicious warmth diffused itself over my body, and the

horrible sciatic pain all gone, I fell asleep and dreamed of angels.

"Two hours later I awoke with a shriek, imagining I must have fallen against a red-hot stove. I was stung by a hornet, once, when a boy; a hundred thousand hornets could not have produced more agony than these tiny white-hot needles, with which a whole company of imps seemed to be jabbing me. At first I was dazed with the pain, but suddenly I thought of the plaster. I did some rapid work getting that plaster off, and for several days Job and his boils wasn't in it with me. As for the patience part of it, well, Job and I might have found some difficulty in hobnobbing together."

"Did it cure the sciatica?" queried the Englishman present.

The Squire gave him a withering glance, then replied: "I guess so. At least I never thought about it again."

HEROISM.

I am proud today— Proud of myself—I've won My own esteem—I've done No more than the poorest toiler may; I've gained no lofty place That others tried to take; I've won no thrilling race, I've caused no foe to quake, But where the crowd surged past A man whom failure had dragged low

Stood lonely and downcast— A little week ago

His fawning friends laughed at his poorest jest

And praised him when they knew that he could bear—

But yesterday they pressed Back through the throng to keep from passing near!—

I grasped his hand— Not pityingly—nay! I met him as a man

Who had the right to stand And face the world as boldly as they can

Whom Chance still holds above the crowd— And I am proud.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Kodol

Digests what you Eat

Dyspepsia Cure

You might as well put fuel under a boiler without burning it and expect the engine to run, as to eat food and not digest it and expect to keep up nourishment for your body. You must have nourishment to live and when you cannot digest your food, Kodol Dyspepsia Cure will do it for you, with no aid whatever from the stomach. It contains exactly the same elements as Nature's digestive fluids and can't help but produce the same results.—David Taylor, Blind Ridge, Pa., writes:—"I have been afflicted for a number of years with dyspepsia and have tried various remedies without good results but was cured by one bottle of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. I cannot say too much in its favor."

'It can't help but do you good'

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The 81. bottle contains 3/4 times the 50c. size.

When you need a soothing and healing application for piles, sores and skin diseases, use DeWitt's Witch Hazel SALV. Beware of counterfeits.

WM. WARNER, GEM PHARMACY, 113 S. HOWARD ST.